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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/697,822	10/26/2000	Ronald D Ryan	12286RRUS01U	6680
27683	7590	08/19/2005	EXAMINER	
HAYNES AND BOONE, LLP 901 MAIN STREET, SUITE 3100 DALLAS, TX 75202			SHAH, CHIRAG G	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2664	

DATE MAILED: 08/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/697,822

Applicant(s)

RYAN, RONALD D

Examiner

Chirag G. Shah

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 May 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 October 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. The Declaration filed on 5/26/05 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the ETSI TS 101 509 v8.0.0 (hereinafter "ETSI") reference.

The Declaration sheet on page 2, item 3 states that a redacted copy of the invention disclosure form data prior to April 200 that was used to submit the invention concepts is provided in Exhibit A (attached to Appendix according to the remarks), however, Applicant has failed to submit the Exhibit A.

Therefore, the evidence submitted (without Exhibit A) is insufficient to establish a conception of the invention prior to the effective date of the ETSI reference.

2. Applicant's arguments filed 5/26/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive since Exhibit A has not been received.
3. A non-final is issued here providing the Applicant an additional opportunity to submit Exhibit A with the original certification of mailing.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

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5. Claims 1, 5-8, 19 and 26 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by (ETSI TS 101 509 v8.0.0), hereinafter, ETSI.

Regarding claims 1 and 19, ETSI discloses on page 41 of a method for lawful interception of GPRS communication related information comprising:

selecting a location for intercepting a communication in a packet data network based at least in part on an event type [as disclosed in Figure B.1 on page 41, GSN (GPRS Supporting Node) can be SGSN or GGSN; as disclosed on page 42, section B.2, every single SGSN or GGSN performs interception and as disclosed on page 59, figure b17 shows the interception of network initiated by SGSN];

detecting the occurrence of a predetermined event in said packet data network [as disclosed on page 59, section B.5.4, figures B18-B19, shows the detection of the interception of an Intra routing area update where the mobile (A) is the target for interception and as disclosed on page 51-52, section B.3.3.2-B.3.3.3, the events transmit information from GSN to Delivery Function (DF2P), the observed Interception area],

gathering communication related information of said communication at said selected location in response to said detection of the occurrence of said event [as disclosed on page 52-55, upon occurrence of the multiple events as described, event record is generated (section B3.3.3.4) and will be delivered to the DF2P]; and

transmitting said gathered communication related information to at least one law enforcement agency [as disclosed on page 48, section B.3-Invocation of Lawful interception and figure B11, SGSN or GGSN provides correlation number and target identity to the DF2P and

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DF3P which is used there in order to select the different LEAs where the product shall be delivered to] as claim.

Regarding claim 26, ETSI discloses on page 41 of a method for lawful interception of GPRS communication related information comprising:

means [SGSN] detecting the occurrence of a predetermined event in said packet data network [as disclosed on page 59, section B.5.4, figures B18-B19, shows the detection of the interception of an Intra routing area update where the mobile (A) is the target for interception and as disclosed on page 51-52, section B.3.3.2-B.3.3.3, the events transmit information from GSN to Delivery Function (DF2P), the observed Interception area],

means [SGSN] gathering communication related information of said communication at said selected location in response to said detection of the occurrence of said event [as disclosed on page 52-55, upon occurrence of the multiple events as described, event record is generated (section B3.3.3.4) and will be delivered to the DF2P]; and

means [DF2P] transmitting said gathered communication related information to at least one law enforcement agency [as disclosed on page 48, section B.3-Invocation of Lawful interception and figure B11, SGSN or GGSN provides correlation number and target identity to the DF2P and DF3P which is used there in order to select the different LEAs where the product shall be delivered to] as claim.

Regarding claim 5, ETSI discloses wherein said selecting a location comprises intercepting said communication at a serving node in said packet data network if the event is a

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path establishment or a path release [as disclosed in Figure B.1 on page 41, GSN (GPRS Supporting Node) can be SGSN or GGSN; as disclosed on page 42, section B.2, every single SGSN or GGSN performs interception and as disclosed on page 59, figure b17 shows the interception of network initiated by SGSN; as disclosed on page 52, sections B.3.3.3.1-B.3.3.3.2, the attach and detach events are generated at the SGSN] as claim.

Regarding claim 6, ETSI discloses in section B.3 on page 48 wherein said serving node is selected from the group consisting of a SGSN as claim.

Regarding claim 7, ETSI discloses wherein said selecting a location comprises intercepting said communication at a gateway node [SGSN] in said packet data network if the event is transmission of a packet [as disclosed in Figure B.1 on page 41, GSN (GPRS Supporting Node) can be SGSN or GGSN; as disclosed on page 42, section B.2, every single SGSN or GGSN performs interception and as disclosed on page 59, figure b17 shows the interception of network initiated by SGSN; as further disclosed on page 51, section B.3.3.2, start of interception with PDP context active] as claim.

Regarding claim 8, ETSI discloses in section B.3 on page 48 wherein said gateway node is selected from the group consisting of a GGSN as claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 3, 9, 11-15, 17, 18, 22-25, and 27-42 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over (ETSI TS 101 509 v8.0.0), hereinafter, ETSI in view of Prieur (U.S. Patent No. 6,470,075).

Regarding claim 27, ETSI discloses in figure B.1 on page 41 of a network for lawful interception communication related information, comprising:

ETSI discloses in figure B.1 and on page 42, section B.2 of SGSN having the functionality of performing interception. Note, ETSI enables SGSN (Serving GSN node) to perform target interception, which is acceptable by the Applicant's specification on page 12, 1st paragraph states, SAP may be included in any of serving node. ETSI further discloses on page 52 and in section B.3.3.3, the DF2P receives an event type, time, date etc...from SGSN in a packet mode data network. ETSI further discloses of gathering communication related information of said communication at said selected location in response to said detection of the occurrence of said event [as disclosed on page 52-55, upon occurrence of the multiple events as described, event record is generated (section B3.3.3.4) and will be delivered to the DF2P] and transmitting said gathered communication related information to at least one law enforcement agency [as disclosed on page 48, section B.3-Invocation of Lawful interception and figure B11,

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SGSN or GGSN provides correlation number and target identity to the DF2P and DF3P which is used there in order to select the different LEAs where the product shall be delivered to] as claim.

ETSI fails to disclose of a base station for receiving an event, a node operable to communicate with the base station and a SAP operable to communicate with the node, wherein the SAP intercepts, gathers and provides the gathered information to the law enforcement agency.

Prieur teaches of a system and method for determining whether at least one subscriber participating in a communication session is marked for monitoring by a LEA.

Prieur discloses in figure 2 and respective portions of the specification of a base station [BS] for receiving an event from an intercept device [Intercept Access Point (IAP) 14] via MSC. As mentioned before, Prieur discloses in col. 3, lines 60 to col. 4, lines 7 and col. 4, lines 54-56, that IAP may be co-located with the MSC 16 or may be logically connected to MSC, in order to be able to intercept communications of monitored subscribers. Prieur further discloses in figure 2 of a node [target mobile station] operable to communicate with the base station [BS] and the MSC [logically connected to SAP (IAP)]. Prieur also discloses in col. 5, lines 49 to col. 6, lines 2, of SAP (IAP 14) intercepts the call content and the call identification information, which is then delivered through the delivery function 18 to the Law Enforcement Agency 30.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of ETSI to include the features for performing the functionalities as taught by Prieur in order for the LEAs to find potentially incriminating information relating to the monitor subscribers in real-time without prolonged delays.

Regarding claim 3, Prieur discloses in figure 2 and in col. 4, lines 54-56, wherein the interception is performed by a Surveillance Access Point (SAP) [IAP 14].

Regarding claims 9 and 25, ETSI discloses on page 48 and 52-55 wherein said transmitting said gathered communication related information further comprises: providing said gathered information to a delivery function [as disclosed on page 48, section B.3, SGSN delivers intercepted data to DF2P and DF3P]; Prieur discloses of formatting said gathered information by said delivery function into a format acceptable to said at least one law enforcement agency; and formatting said formatted information to said law enforcement agency [as disclosed in figure 2 and in col. 4, lines 54-56 and col. 5, lines 18-40 and 63-67, IAP intercepts communication of monitored subscribers and includes a module for formatting data and then forwarding the data to the delivery sub function¹⁸ ; and providing said report to said law enforcement agency [as disclosed in col. 5, lines 63-67, the delivery function delivers the intercepted information of the monitored subscriber to LEA 30].

Regarding claim 11, Prieur discloses in figure 2 wherein said transmitting said gathered communication related information comprises: formatting said gathered information by said SAP [IAP 14] into a report acceptable to said at least one law enforcement agency [as disclosed in figure 2 and in col. 4, lines 54-56 and col. 5, lines 18-40 and 63-67, IAP intercepts communication of monitored subscribers and includes a module for formatting data and then forwarding the data to the delivery sub function¹⁸ ; and providing said report to said law

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enforcement agency [as disclosed in col. 5, lines 63-67, the delivery function delivers the intercepted information of the monitored subscriber to LEA 30].

Regarding claim 12, ETSI discloses on page 51, section B.3.3.2 wherein said gathering communication related information includes gathering said communication related information based at least in part on said detected event [PDP context] as claim.

Regarding claim 13, Prieur discloses in col. 4, lines 8-24 wherein said gathered communication related information includes information related to call signaling [a call data channel may be used for carrying messages reporting the call-identifying information].

Regarding claim 14, ETSI discloses wherein said gathered communication related information includes information related to path establishment or path release [as disclosed on page 52, sections B.3.3.3.1-B.3.3.3.2, the attach and detach events are generated at the SGSN].

Regarding claim 15, ETSI discloses wherein said gathered communication related information includes packet information [as disclosed on page 51, section B.3.3.2, start of interception with PDP context active].

Regarding claims 18, 23, 24 and 42, ETSI discloses on page 52, section B.3.3.3.4 wherein detected event is transmission of a packet [PDP context] in the packet data network, wherein said packet includes a payload [context] and a network layer [PDP address of observed

party], and wherein the collected communication related information includes information selected from the group consisting of said packet[PDP context] and a destination address (PDP address of observed party) of said packet.

Regarding claims 17 and 22, ETSI discloses wherein said detected event is selected from the group consisting of the establishment of a path [observed PDP context s disclosed on page 53, section B.3.3.3.4] and release of a path [no PDP context or deactivation of PDP context event generated as disclosed on page 54, section B.3.3.3.5], wherein said collected communication related information includes a path related information [as disclosed in section B.3.3.3.4], wherein said path related information is selected from the group consisting of path established and path released [as disclosed in section B.3.3.3.4-B.3.3.3.5], wherein said collected information further includes information selected from the group consisting of a time stamp[as disclosed in B.3.3.3.3, event type, time and date] for the detection of the occurrence of said event, and a path identifier for said path.

Regarding claim 28, Prieur discloses in figure 2 wherein said base station is a Radio Access Network.

Regarding claim 29, Prieur discloses in figure 2 wherein said intercept device [mobile device] is a mobile terminal selected from the group consisting of a wireless phone, a personal digital assistant, and a pager.

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Regarding claims 30 and 31, ETSI discloses wherein said node is a serving node as disclosed in Figure B.1 on page 41, GSN (GPRS Supporting Node) can be SGSN or GGSN].

Regarding claim 32, ETSI discloses in figure B.1 and on page 42, section B.2 of SGSN having the functionality of performing interception. Note, ETSI enables SGSN (Serving GSN node) to perform target interception, which is acceptable by the Applicant's specification on page 12, 1st paragraph states that, SAP may be included in any of serving node. Prieur discloses in col. 4, lines 5-7, wherein said SAP[IAP 14] may be a part [co-located] of a node selected from the group consisting of a serving node[SGSN] and a gateway node[GGSN].

Regarding claim 33, ETSI discloses in section B.3 on page 48 wherein said SAP is part of a node selected from the group consisting of a serving GPRS support node, an extended serving GPRS support node, a gateway GPRS support node, and an extended gateway GPRS support node.

Regarding claim 34, ETSI discloses on pages 51-55 of table of events gathered and transmitted from GSN to DF2P wherein said gathered communication related information includes information about the initiation of a call setup[event type, date/time of PDP context active] by said intercept device.

Regarding claim 35, ETSI discloses on pages 51-55 of table of events gathered and transmitted from GSN to DF2P wherein said gathered communication related information

includes information about the initiation of a session setup [date and time of event] by said intercept device.

Regarding claim 36, ETSI discloses on pages 51-55 of table of events gathered and transmitted from GSN to DF2P wherein said gathered communication related information includes information about the establishment of a communication path between said intercept device and a network service [PDP activation and PDP address of the target subscriber and GSN].

Regarding claim 37, ETSI discloses on pages 51-55 of table of events gathered and transmitted from GSN to DF2P wherein said gathered communication related information includes information about the release of a communication path between said intercept device and a network service [PDP deactivation].

Regarding claim 38, ETSI discloses on pages 51-55 of table of events gathered and transmitted from GSN to DF2P wherein said gathered communication related information includes the destination address of a packet transmitted over communication path between said intercept device and a network service [the PDP address of the target subscriber].

Regarding claim 39, ETSI discloses on pages 48-49, sections B.3-B.3.1 wherein said destination address is the address of said network service [LEA].

Regarding to claim 40, ETSI discloses on pages 48-49, sections B.3-B.3.1 wherein said destination address is the address of another device [Delivery function 3P] associated with said

network service[LEA] and said gathered information further includes an address of said network service, wherein said packet is delivered to said another device via said network service.

Regarding 41, Prieur discloses in figure 1 wherein said network service is associated with an Internet Service Provider (ISP) [Service Provider Administration Sub-function] as claim.

8. Claims 2 and 20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over ETSI in view of Hippelaninen (U.S. Pub. 2002/0078384).

Regarding to claims 2 and 20, ETSI discloses of a packet data network comprising of GPRS. ETSI fails to disclose packet data network comprises of UMTS network. Hippelaninen discloses in the abstract, paragraphs 0005, 0015 and 0051, wherein said packet data network comprises a UMTS network. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of ETSI to include serving another packet data network comprising of UMTS network in addition to GPRS as taught by Hippelaninen in order to provide lawful interception functionality for multiple packet data networks.

9. Claims 4, 16 and 21 and rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over ETSI in view of Hasan et al. (U.S. 6,707,813).

Regarding claims 4, 16 and 21, ETSI discloses on pages 52-55 of GPRS related events information selected from the group consisting of a time stamp[Event time and date] for the detection of the occurrence of the event, a session identifier, and an identifier of the type of the

communication. ETSI fails to disclose wherein said call signaling information includes information indicating the type of signaling, wherein said information is selected from the group consisting of H.323 and SIP. Hasan teaches of a method of call control in a packet-switched radio telecommunications network. Hasan discloses in col. 2, lines 31-58 of utilizing CSCF to serve H.323 gatekeeper or a SIP proxy server. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of ETSI to include implementing call control protocols such as SIP and H.323 in order to minimize delays.

10. Claims 10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over ETSI in view of Prieur further in view of Dikmen et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6577865), hereinafter Dikmen.

Regarding claim 10, ETSI in view of Prieur discloses of delivery function. ETSI in view of Prieur fails to explicitly disclose the delivery function utilizes a J-STD-025 interface. Dikmen teaches a system for intercepting of wireless communication. Dikmen discloses in col. 3, lines 66 to col. 4, lines 13, wherein the delivery function utilizes a J-STD-025 interface. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of ETSI in view of Prieur to include utilizing a J-STD-025 interface as taught by Dikmen in order to be able to verify the connectivity of the call data channels (CDC), which are generally used to transport messages which report call-identifying information, such as calling party identities and called party identities.

Conclusion

Any response to this action should be faxed to:

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(571)272-8300, (for formal communications intended for entry)

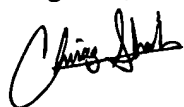
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chirag G. Shah whose telephone number is 571-272-3144. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wellington Chin can be reached on 571-272-3134. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-272-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

cgs

August 8, 2005

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Chirag Shah', is written over the printed name.

Chirag Shah